Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for CY2014
Rhodes Point South Waterworks
PWSID 0190009
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We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is one well which draws water from the Patapsco aquifer.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

A source water assessment plan has been prepared that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. This plan is available thru the Somerset County Public Library or Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Rhodes Point South Waterworks routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Roland Bradshaw at (410) 968 2924. We want our residents to be informed about their water.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants						
Beta/photon emitters (2010)	N	4.6	3 pCi1	0	50	Decay of Natural and Manmade Deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride (2014)	N	1.67	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (distribution) (2010)	N	9.0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (distribution) (2010)	N	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides						
34. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (2010)	N	0.95	ppb	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Unregulated Contaminants						
Sodium (2014)	N	197.6	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Alkalinity Carbonate (2010)	N	379	ppm	N/A	N/A	
Total Dissolved Solids (2010)	N	487	ppm	N/A	N/A	
Sulfate (2010)	N	34	ppm	N/A	N/A	
Calcium (2010)	N	1.29	ppm	N/A	N/A	
pH, range (2014)	N	8.4				

Note: Test results are for year 2014 or as otherwise indicated; All contaminants are not required to be tested for annually.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Rhodes Point South Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

NOTE: As can be seen by results listed in the above tables, lead, which is tested for triennial (every 3 years) in accordance with Federal and State regulations in Rhodes Point South Waterworks distribution system, was not detected in our most recent samples collected in 2010.

Our water system is required to collect fluoride samples each month. We failed to have this sampling completed for the months January 1, 2011 thru December 31, 2013 and received a violation for those months. This issue has not been resolved. We do not believe that this created any adverse health effect.

Our water system is required to collect one routine monthly sample for bacteria testing. These results must be reported to Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) no later than the 10th day of the following month. Our system received a reporting violation for the months of January, March, April and May, 2014 when MDE did not receive results before the due date. Our system was returned to compliance after results of our testing was received by MDE from our lab.

We also received a violation notice in 2014 for failure to complete an annual nitrate test. Period of the violation was January 1st thru December 31st, 2014.The test was completed in 2014 and were returned to compliance as results for nitrate in previous years of testing were always well below the MCL.

Maryland Rural Water Association has provided assistance this year in completing this annual report.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.